



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion and a complete appreciation by the members of the commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim and by the spirit in which it was presented. Mention was frequently made in the course of the discussion of the fact that the covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the five great powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the covenant. Therefore the commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."

"The fifteenth meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations was held at the Hotel de Crillon under the chairmanship of President Wilson.

"The Commission resumed its examination of the articles of the covenant as redrafted by the committee on revision. Articles 11 to 26 were covered in the course of the evening and the Commission rose at 12:30, having completed its work. The appointment of a committee which should draw up plans of the league organization was authorized.

"The new text contains 26 articles. The entire document has been carefully revised from the point of view of drafting, and it contains, in addition, its specific statement of a number of principles heretofore regarded by the Commission as implicit as the covenant.

"Except for the technical task of bringing the French and English texts into accord, the covenant is ready for the plenary conference. It will therefore be made public in the course of a few days."

President Wilson presided at last night's session of the League of Nations Commission. The Commission received a deputation from the International Council of Women Suffragists of the Allied Countries and the United States. Lady Aberdeen introduced a deputation, who raised several points of interest to women, and before leaving they were thanked by the chairman, who assured them the commission appreciated the merits of the suggestions. If all of them were not embodied in the covenant of the league, they were told, it was because it was deemed inadvisable to burden the league with a multitude of details before experience had shown of what it was capable.

The commission discussed the redraft of the covenant received from the drafting committee, and covered the articles from one to ten. There will be discussion of the subsequent articles tonight.

April 14.—President Wilson tonight gave out the following statement:

"In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near to complete solution that they can now be quickly put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on April 25.

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted or that their consideration, which has long been under way, will be retarded.

"On the contrary it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with those questions, so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

"It is hoped that the questions mostly directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic questions, can now be brought to a speedy agreement.

"The Adriatic agreement will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage.

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will in this way be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation.

"It is realized that though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole."

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Church and State in formal alliance are to be less powerful throughout the world as a result of the war and of the revolutionary, reconstruction policies now being backed by the masses of the people. The severity and extremity of the measures which the forces now dominating Russia have employed in divorcing the two institutions may breed a partial reaction in the course of time; but it is not conceivable that anything like a pre-war status will be established. The fissions in the former German and Austro-Hungarian empires have given the secular forces an opportunity to shake off the coalitions that hitherto have existed and to alter the status of the established churches and to challenge the domination of education by ecclesiastics; and the phenomena of revolt in this field are to be found in Roman Catholic Bavaria and Austria as well as in Protestant Prussia. Precisely what will happen in Belgium, France and Italy is not yet clear, but the outlook is not serene for the Papacy's perpetuation of its former authority, an outcome in part due to the studied formal neutrality of the Vatican at a time when from the nationalistic standpoint at least open championship of the Entente cause seemed imperative. With the world in a mood for wide extension of the principle of freedom of conscience and liberty of action and democratization of status in this important area of human activity and organization, it is not surprising that the Paris Conference should have had coming up to it from many quarters a demand that the organic law of the Society of Nations incorporate the principle of equality of religions. Strong pressure from the Jews of the world naturally has been brought to bear in support of this policy, since both prior to the armistice and since, there have been terrible massacres of their co-religionists in Eastern Europe. Protestantism in America also is letting its voice be heard at Paris, as the following resolution forwarded to Paris shows:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and its Constituent bodies and other denominations, urge upon the American representatives at the Allied Peace Conference the importance of a guarantee of religious liberty in all countries directly or indirectly affected by the decisions of that Conference, believing that such guarantee is a fundamental feature in the program of vital democracy and essential to the peace of the world.

The great federation of the Protestant Missionary societies of the world also has asked the Paris Commissioners to so modify Article XIX of the covenant and constitution of the League of Nations, that nations given mandatory rights as trustees of peoples and territories formerly subject to Germany and Turkey, whether in Asia Minor, Africa, or the Pacific Ocean, be pledged to certain guarantees, namely:

First. Freedom of conscience and religious toleration, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, so stated that each individual shall be protected in his freedom to choose his own religious faith and ecclesiastical connection. This statement should include the specific permission that a person of one faith shall have the right to change his religious faith and connections.

Second. Freedom in the exercise of all forms of divine worship, public as well as private.

Third. Freedom for missionary and educational work, and the right to purchase land and erect buildings for religious and educational purposes.

Latin-America's attitude toward the League of Nations is in the main favorable. Her statesmen in the home capitals and her representatives at the Paris Conference approach consideration of the issue unhampered—save in the case of the Argentine Republic—by any back-fire of class war such as complicates the issue for most of the European Governments. They can face the problem from the established standpoint of pan-republicanism and of representative democracies, however imperfectly carried on. Undoubtedly much of the debate in the Senate at Washington and much of the editorial comment in the press of the United States as to the Monroe Doctrine and the necessity of guarding it in the League of Nations compact must have had an irritating effect on publicists of the southern hemisphere, for it has been based on a theory of the hegemony of the Americas by the United States which is no longer viewed with complacency in Central and South America, nor is it an interpretation of the doctrine held by President Wilson and studiously championed by him and by publicists in the United States who have the soundest convictions as to pan-American relations. It is to be feared that were the Latin-American statesmen to speak what is really in their minds about the policy which the anti-league orators and journalists have been urging on the United States, they would confess irritation and a renewal of suspicion. Commenting on this phase of the situation, L. S. Rowe, now an assistant secretary of the Treasury, who at the same time is one of the profoundest students of the history of the political and economic relations of the two continents, has recently said, at the University of Pennsylvania, where he formerly was a professor of political science.

It is a noteworthy fact, and one carrying with it peculiar significance, that without exception the people of Central and South America are eager to join the League, and we must not flatter ourselves that they will blindly follow the leadership of the United States in case our decision is adverse to the League. In fact, our failure to ratify the covenant would strengthen the suspicion which has so long prevailed in many sections of Central and South America that, notwithstanding the assurances of Presidents and Secretaries of State, there exists in the minds of self-seeking groups in the United States a plan to use the Monroe Doctrine as a means to control the destinies and influence the policies of Latin-America.

In short, if the United States fails to support the idea of a League of Nations, she will thereby not only indulge in a fruitless attempt to isolate herself from Europe, but will also lose her position of leadership. The republics of Latin-America show no hesitancy in joining with the countries of Europe for the maintenance of world peace. We would therefore find ourselves in the position of having entered a great world conflict of European origin and of far-reaching European consequences, of having, because of

our unselfish purpose, been able to lead the world toward a settlement which gave promise of a durable peace, and of refusing at the last moment to assume the responsibilities and of performing the mission which that position of leadership imposed.

The monarchists of Portugal hardly chose precisely the right psychological moment in world-history to try and overcome republicanism, and they also underrated the strength of the anti-monarchical forces within the nation and the loyalty of the army. Moreover, they were far from agreed among themselves as to the tactics to be pursued in compassing the restoration of Dom Manuel; and since their humiliating defeat in January, they quite naturally have been quarreling among themselves as to who was responsible for failure, with the result that the world now knows how far back in point of time the conspiracy against republicanism dates and just what part the assassination of Sindonio Paes played in the sordid and malign game. Nor does Dom Manuel emerge from the affair with any too creditable record. One phase of it, which the democratic forces of Europe may well continue to dwell upon with insistence, is the explanation of Great Britain's continuing shelter of this "pretender" and the support he gets from such residence and from the recognition and goodwill shown him by the British throne and by the British Government. There is no more reason in the nature of things why the Braganza dynasty should rule at Lisbon than the Romanoffs at Petrograd or the Hapsburgs at Vienna; hence it is not at all surprising that Portuguese republicans should wonder just how far the British democracy is in earnest in its alleged preference for a democratic form of government, especially since the wife of Dom Manuel is a Hohenzollern. Nor is this scepticism as to the goodwill of Great Britain toward Portugal increased by the absence of proof that there has been any change in the British disposition to use Portuguese territory in Africa as a pawn with which to further British interests. The famous Lichnowsky memorandum disclosed the trade that Germany and Great Britain entered into for a partition of this area, even so respectable a diplomat as Sir Edward Grey assenting. One would suppose that if the British Government of today really wished to keep alive the long-time understanding of Great Britain and Portugal it would squarely face the fact that a new era in Europe, as to monarchical pretensions and ambitions, has come and that it dare not even seem to deal other than openly and sympathetically with the young, struggling Portuguese democracy.

Socialism in Latin-America has to be reckoned with by officials of the republics. Many of the features of the present constitution of the republic of Mexico tend in that direction, and the remote and quite independent Mexican State of Yucatan has for some years been extremely radical in its methods of government. The president of the socialist party in Yucatan, Felipe Carrillo, has recently been in the United States conferring with the leaders of the socialist party and with the I. W. W., and planning with them for "penetration" of Mexico and other republics of the south with socialist

doctrine. The latest reports from the Argentine indicate that elections recently held there have strengthened the socialist party in the legislative branch of the national government; and President Iroygen, ever since he held office, has been in sympathy with the radical elements of society. There is considerable evidence pointing to the transmission to South America of large sums of money from the Russian Soviet government for propaganda purposes and also of migration thither of "direct action" propagandists, some Spanish and some Italian.

China's case against Japan, as it has been formulated in a protest to the commissioners at Paris, is dealt with on page 109. There is another indictment against all the Powers, which is embodied in the following formal protest submitted to the same tribunal by 46 Chambers of Commerce of 22 provinces of the Asiatic Republic. Say these petitioners:

As the Associated and Allied Governments are fully aware, China is bound by international agreements not to establish a national tariff, but must enforce a 5 per cent *ad valorem* schedule of imposts for imports and exports established after consultation with the various signatory powers. This is unlike other independent sovereign States, where a national tariff and not a treaty tariff is enforced as part and parcel of their inherent fiscal economy.

The treaties concluded by this country date back to 1858 or earlier, although a new import tariff was established in 1902. The latter tariff, however, is far from being comprehensive, and so that of 1858 is still in force, subject to the few 1902 modifications.

The treaties provide for a decennial revision of such treaty tariff, but for various reasons over which China has no control there has been only one tariff revision ever since 1858, namely that of 1902. The problems peculiar to the country are indeed unique and unparalleled elsewhere, and those which can only be described as anachronisms in the twentieth century.

Nominally the treaty tariff is based on 5 per cent *ad valorem*, but actually it is scarcely 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

Under the circumstances, financially as well as economically, the losses and hardships occasioned to the Chinese people have been almost incalculable.

As the annual revenue from this source to the National Treasury is about \$6,000,000 sterling, and, therefore, most meagre, our government, in order to make the ends meet, had to resort to other forms of taxation—for example, the internal likin and other transit duties.

We, therefore, pray that the Associated and Allied Governments will agree to forego their treaty privileges and restore to China the same right of fiscal autonomy as is enjoyed by themselves as well as other independent nations, so that we may develop our industries, manufactories and natural resources, become better consumers of the world's commodities, and, as a people, constituting one-fourth of the world's population, contribute our share to the progress and civilization of mankind.

Self-determination of national status and policy, formally laid down by President Wilson as a *sine qua non* principle of 20th century international relations and accepted formally, if not always sincerely, by statesmen

of the Entente alliance prior to the armistice, is proving to be an idea and ideal with ferment in it. Moreover the yeasting process is causing explosions on all the continents. Thus, in the declarations of Great Britain and France to the peoples of Syria and Mesopotamia it was distinctly affirmed that once they were freed from the oppression of the Turks, the freedom-giving Powers would aid the freed peoples "to establish national governments and administrations, which shall derive their authority from the initiative and free will of the people themselves." France now faces the fact that a majority of the Syrians undoubtedly prefer the United States to be the Power that shall aid them to self-government; and their spokesman at Paris, though without evidence that the United States is prepared to accept any such "mandate" from the Peace Conference, continue to press for this measure of "self-determination." Of course such a declaration of respect for the principle of home rule and national rights as Great Britain made in her pledges to Mesopotamia and Syria could not go unnoticed in Egypt, with its suppressed but vigorous minority "favoring" nationalism rather than continuance of dependency on Great Britain. And the result has been an uprising of the protestants, so grave in its character that it has required the presence of General Allenby, summoned from England, and the use of force by him and by the British military and civil authorities to put down the rebellion. Meantime, within the House of Commons and in the English press champions of the Egyptian nationalists have appeared, who claim that with Egypt, as recently with India, there must be the concession of far more democracy in government and steady preparation for ultimate home rule. Ireland's claims also will not down. The Irish in the United States have forced President Wilson to give a personal hearing in Paris; and he will, in his own way, bring the appeal to Great Britain's attention.

Aviation in its international aspects has been one of the significant subsidiary considerations of specialists meeting in Paris since the armistice. It is a problem that has its civil, commercial, and military phases; and these have all been dealt with. In 1910 an international conference held in Paris wrestled with some of the issues of law and practice then looming up; but a draft could not be agreed upon owing to unyielding differences of opinion between Great Britain and Germany. With the Great War and its experiences, its demonstrations of the potentialities that lie in aerial navigation and the alterations it has brought in military and civilian uses of the new methods of transportation of men and goods, nations are now prepared to act; and whatever they agree upon, Germany, as part of her status yet to be won in the law-ordered world, will be under bonds to accept. It is too early yet to say just what the outcome of the present conference in Paris will be; but it is interesting to note that one of the outstanding issues in dispute is that of State sovereignty, as over against "freedom of the air." When this is settled on some just and at the same time sensible basis the vital, fundamental clause in any international agreement will be defined. A permanent International Committee is to be created, which will keep in close touch with all their developments and act as a clearing-house for all nations.